both, relating to any matter under investigation.

- (b) *Service*. Service of subpoenas shall be effected in the following manner:
- (1) Service upon a natural party. Delivery of a copy of a subpoena to a natural person may be effected by—
 - (i) Handling it to the person;
- (ii) Leaving it at his or her office with the person in charge thereof or, if there is no one in charge, by leaving it at a conspicuous place there;
- (iii) Leaving it at his or her dwelling place or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion who is found there; or
- (iv) Mailing it be registered or certified mail to him or her at his or her last known address. In the event that personal service as described in this paragraph is impracticable, any other method whereby actual notice is given to the respondent may be employed.
- (2) Service upon other persons. When the person to be served is not a natural person, delivery of a copy of the subpoena may be effected by—
- (i) Handing it to a registered agent for service, or to any officer, director, or agent in charge of any office of such person;
- (ii) Mailing it by registered or certified mail to any such representative at his or her last known address; or
- (iii) Any other method whereby actual notice is given to any such representative.
- (c) Witness fees and mileage. Witnesses appearing pursuant to subpoena shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid to witnesses in the United States district courts. Any such fees and mileage payments need be paid only upon submission of a properly completed application for reimbursement and in no event need they be paid sooner than 30 days after the appearance of the witness pursuant to subpoena.
- (d) *Enforcement*. Whenever it appears to the General Counsel that any person upon whom a subpoena was properly served pursuant to these Rules is refusing to fully comply with the terms of that subpoena, then the General Counsel, in his or her discretion, may apply

to the courts of the United States for enforcement of such subpoena.

[56 FR 37767, Aug. 8, 1991; 57 FR 523, Jan. 7, 1992]

§747.804 Oath; false statements.

At the discretion of the officer conducting the investigation, testimony of a witness may be taken under oath and administered by the officer. Any person making false statements under oath during the course of a formal investigative proceeding is subject to the criminal penalties for perjury in 18 U.S.C. 1621. Any person who knowingly and willfully makes false and fraudulent statements, whether under oath or otherwise, or who falsifies, conceals or covers up any material fact, or submits any false, fictitious or fraudulent information in connection with such a proceeding, is subject to the criminal penalties set forth in 18 U.S.C. 1001.

§747.805 Self-incrimination; immunity.

- (a) Self-incrimination. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a witness testifying or otherwise giving information in a formal investigative proceeding may refuse to answer questions on the basis of his or her right against self-incrimination granted by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.
- (b) Immunity. (1) No officer conducting any formal investigative proceeding (or any other informal investigation or examination) shall have the power to grant or promise any party any immunity from criminal prosecution under the laws of the United States or of any other jurisdiction.
- (2) If the NČUA Board believes that the testimony or other information sought to be obtained from any party may be necessary to the public interest and that party has refused or is likely to refuse to testify or provide other information on the basis of his or her privilege against self-incrimination, the NCUA Board, with the approval of the Attorney General, may issue an order requiring the party to give testimony or provide other information that he or she has previously refused to provide on the basis of self-incrimination.
- (3) Whenever a witness refuses, on the basis of his privilege against self-